



SCHEMATIC II PLAN

# Keweenaw

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Union Building Interpretive Facility

March 2, 2009



office of  
**KRISTER OLMON, INC.**

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Division of Exhibits, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior

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**Overview of Schematic II**

This Schematic II Design document reflects and responds to four forums for feedback on the Schematic I Design that took place between November 2008 and January 2009:

1. The Value Analysis that recommended a hybrid design (referred to as Hybrid 2A) reflecting a combination of Schemes 2 and 3 presented in the Schematic I document;
2. The Front-End Evaluation conducted at the same time as the Value Analysis that largely reflected the local community's preference for Scheme 2, with some interactive elements incorporated from Scheme 3;
3. Feedback from project team members, both verbal from meeting participants and written comments in the consolidated review document;
4. The Historians Roundtable, appropriately staged during a blizzard, that helped refine the overall story of national significance, including the importance of the 1913 strike within that context; the previously overlooked significance of kinship, both familial and fictive; and the understanding that the form of corporate paternalism practiced by C&H and reflected in Calumet itself is unique in the Keweenaw.

*The proposed design approach:*

- *makes a minimal impact on the historic fabric of the building;*
- *responds to the critique that the Park does not want the exhibits to feature realistic looking architectural structures;*
- *incorporates hands-on and interactive elements;*
- *provides easy integration of references to partner sites both from a way-finding perspective on the 1st floor, and from an interpretive standpoint on the 2nd floor;*
- *repositions the story of Italian Hall to be more iconic and less central to the physical layout of the floor plan;*
- *incorporates the Park's preferred approach for interpreting the historic significance of the Union Building;*
- *reflects the subject nodes recommended at the Historians Roundtable, such as adding a School and Hospital area, enhancing the Depot section, and adding a secondary theme of "private, public, and hidden" economies;*
- *addresses and complies with universal design and access through a combination of audio description stations ("news stands") and mixed-media elements;*

## Thematic Overview

*“Uncertainty and resilience: these are the themes that come to mind when I consider Calumet.”*

—Mary Murphy, Historians Roundtable, January 2009

Risk and resilience: for much of the region’s history, people living in and coming to the Keweenaw took on considerable risks and demonstrated resilience in equal measure. These themes—inspired by introductory comments at the Historians Roundtable—have been incorporated into the Schematic II Design. While they may not provide final wording, for now they help shape a working title:

### ***“Risk and Resilience: Life in a Copper Mining Community”***

## Primary Theme

*The concentration of labor, technology, and capital required to extract the Keweenaw’s world-class copper resource left an **enduring legacy** on the **land, communities, economy, and people** of the region. Keweenaw National Historical Park provides tangible evidence of this legacy.*

Specifically, the Union Building exhibits will address the following sub-themes:

## Sub-Themes

### **LAND / ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY:**

*The value and use of natural resources, from extraction and exploitation to preservation and remediation, has shaped daily life in the Keweenaw, yesterday and today.*

The intense period of copper mining altered not just the earth underfoot, but also the forests, lakes, soil, and air aboveground. The degree to which people manipulated the landscape to extract copper—from 9,000-foot shafts below to towering mine shaft houses above—is part of the Keweenaw’s legacy.

### **COMMUNITY / URBAN AND IMMIGRATION HISTORY:**

*The muscle, sweat, and calories required to move tons of copper rock attracted thousands of immigrants and migrants to the region, causing a town of diversity and density to develop in the Upper Peninsula, with a network of institutions to support both familial and fictive kinship.*

While mostly first-generation Americans—from Cornwall, England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Finland, and other Northern European countries—came to the Keweenaw to work in the mines, second- and third-generation Americans came to run hotels, cultivate food, build homes, log forests, open restaurants, teach school, and operate a host of other services. As Calumet & Hecla achieved singular dominance in the copper mining industry, so the mining community it fostered became exceptional in the Upper Peninsula as well.

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### **ECONOMY / ECONOMIC AND CORPORATE HISTORY:**

*To attract a stable work force and remain profitable, Calumet & Hecla practiced a form of corporate paternalism that created mutual dependencies while offering both benefits and constraints to its workers and the nearby community.*

Calumet & Hecla (C&H), backed by investment capital from Boston financiers, tightly controlled its business operations, including many aspects of the healthcare, housing, and social life accessible to its workers.

Under C&H's auspices, corporate paternalism took the form of building hospitals, libraries, bathhouses, and company housing; providing land and in some cases donations for fraternal organizations, churches, and other social groups; actively discouraging labor unions; and ultimately, shutting down the mines that had once sustained the community.

### **PEOPLE / SOCIAL & LABOR HISTORY:**

*Even though many aspects of their lives have been shaped by C&H specifically and by distant market forces in general, citizens of Calumet have expressed personal agency through the choices they have made at challenging times.*

Despite its reputation as a stable community with minimal friction between labor and management, some historians argue that Calumet never fully recovered from the 1913 strike and the tragedy at Italian Hall. Significant events such as these, causing citizens of Calumet to reflect, debate, and make choices consistent with their values, beliefs, and needs, will be interpreted in the Union Building exhibits.

## Approach and Entrance

As visitors enter the Union Building from 5th Street (Main Street) they soon discover that they are stepping inside a historic structure featuring interpretive exhibits about “Risk and Resilience: Life in a Copper Mining Community.” They may have noticed displays in the Union Building’s storefront windows; they may be approaching from a nearby partner site, Coppertown, or from the Park Headquarters; or they may be entering via the wheelchair accessible entrance located on the south side of the building.

## First Floor

### Lobby

From a central vantage point in the lobby, Park personnel staffing the information and sales desk have the chance to greet visitors whether they enter from 5th street, or via the wheelchair accessible entrance on the side of the building. Interpretive panels adjacent to the front entrance (Ex. 1.0 and Ex. 2.0) identify the Union Building as a rehabilitated historic structure, describe its historic use and significance, and provide a brief orientation to Calumet’s downtown historic district. These panels also introduce the system for building interpretation throughout the exhibits: number-coded graphic panels and a corresponding print piece that provide additional information about specific rooms and architectural features. The Park will develop the content for and produce this print piece, and OKO will integrate the associated graphic panels with the exhibit package.

The dominant exhibit feature in the lobby is an interactive map (Ex. 3.0) providing orientation to KEWE’s Quincy and Calumet Units, as well as all partner sites. Four interactive media stations simplify ease of updates about the partner sites, provide a dynamic look and feel, and invite visitors to plan their visits around their personal needs and interests. A brochure rack (Ex. 4.0) provides additional material on each of the 19 sites.

### Director's Office

As visitors look past the information desk, they glimpse exhibits inside the director’s office (Ex. 9.0) through the widened doorway (one of the more substantial architectural alterations in this entire scheme). The design approach is to use as a stylistic springboard the fact that both C&H and Quincy Mines had exhibits at the 1893 World’s Columbian Expo in Chicago. Large framed maps, panoramic vistas of the copper range country, and interpretive panels and timelines place the significance of the region’s native copper supply in a national and historic context. In keeping with the fact that the exhibits are in the historic bank director’s office, they also have a celebratory turn-of-the-century quality—evoking a time and place when industrialization was heralded with little equivocation; when manifest destiny still seemed inevitable and benign; and when Calumet enjoyed its heyday. These exhibits will be respectful of the historic fabric; stylistically elegant; and befitting the space.

*“C&H had a display at the 1893 World’s Columbian Expo in Chicago.”*

—Kathleen Harter, Historians Roundtable, January 2009

In the center of the space is an iconic introductory display, a touchable sample of the mass copper that made the Keweenaw unique and significant. This central element functions as a way-finding element to assist visitors curious about the exhibits upstairs and provides a connection to the A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum, the Quincy Park Unit and Quince Mine Tours, and other appropriate partner sites.

An adjacent tactile map features the Keweenaw's copper lode communities. This touchable raised relief map provides a quick introduction to reading the landscape—still dotted with mineshafts and other industrial structures—and helps visitors understand that the locations of mining communities, the orientation of many of their streets, and mine shaft entrances all reflect the local geology.

On the left (west) wall is a tactile timeline, featuring copper specimens and artifacts through time, from ethnographic artifacts illustrating the extent of Lake Superior copper trade routes developed by American Indians, to the shell casings, pots and pans, and electric copper wire whose manufacture benefited both C&H and the region in the late 1900s. Framed interpretive maps feature the mineral deposits that enriched the United States during its period of rapid industrialization and that drove much of Western settlement, migration, and immigration.







## First Floor

### Commercial Space

Stepping from the lobby into the main exhibit space on the 1st floor, visitors have a chance to discover more about the history of downtown Calumet (Ex. 5.0). Commercial tenants of the Union Building—the bank, post office, printing company, and beauty parlor—will be used as entrée to learning more about the commercial district through time. Large scrim graphic panels—with a vintage postcard feel—feature “then and now” views (Ex. 7.0) of Calumet’s streetscapes, building facades, parades, and landmark buildings. These views set the stage for supporting interpretation on historic preservation (Ex. 6.0), the role of the Park in preserving architectural resources, and how visitors can learn to read the landscape today. Adjacent space for changing exhibits (Ex. 8.0) allows the Park to provide dynamic programs and encourage local participation.

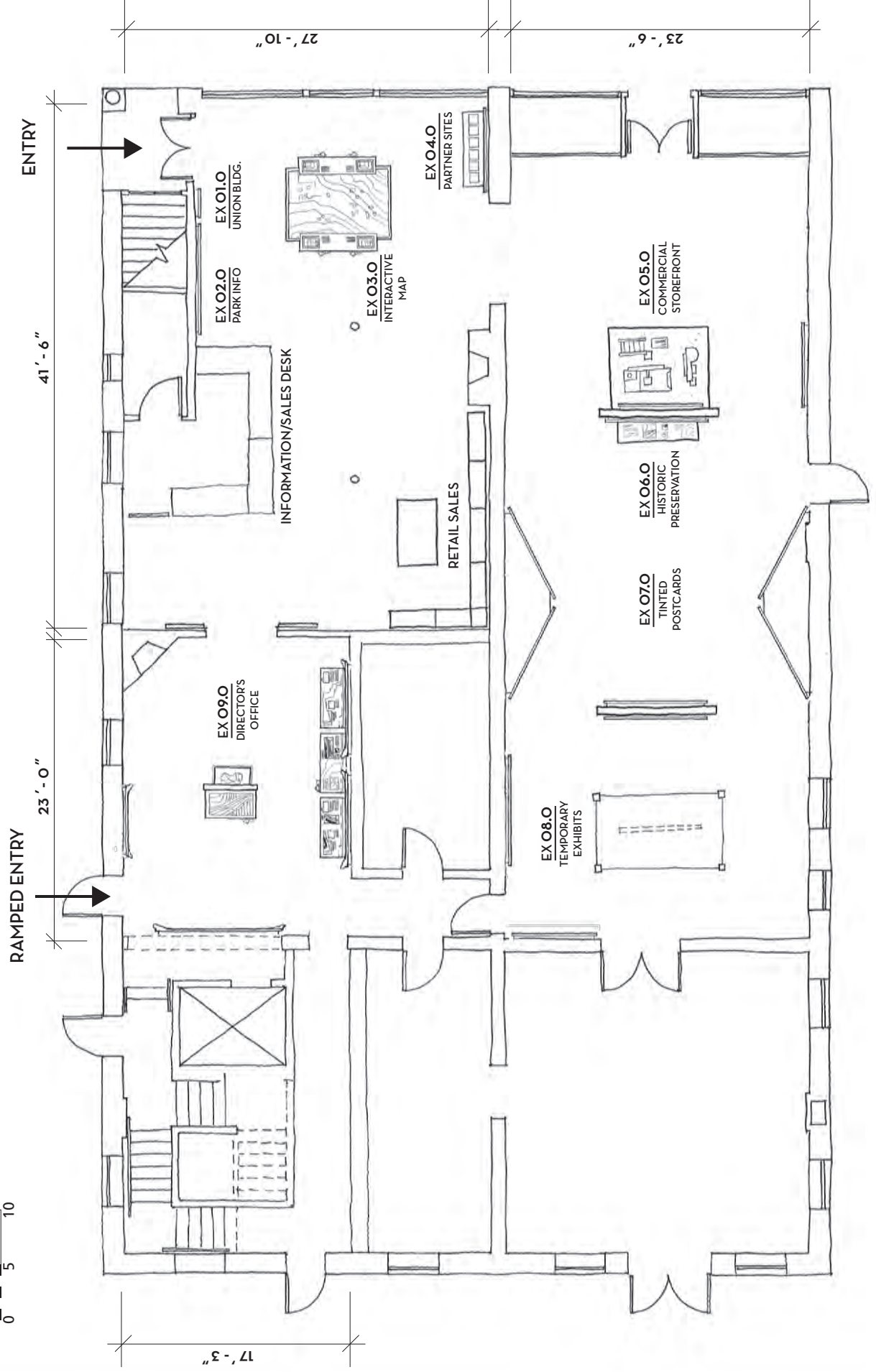
Collectively, the 1st floor exhibits:

- *provide orientation to the Park and the region (particularly until the Quincy Unit visitor center opens);*
- *place Calumet, C&H, and the copper range country in a national, historic context;*
- *introduce visitors to the significant architectural resources in downtown Calumet;*
- *invite visitors to explore the historic significance of the Union Building in a treasure-hunt fashion;*
- *feature changing exhibits and support dynamic, community-driven programming;*
- *and encourage visitors to visit the primary exhibits on the 2nd floor.*

# FIRST FLOOR EXHIBIT PLAN

SCALE: 0 5 10

9



## **Second Floor**

Stepping into the elevator (added to the northeast corner of the building as part of the historic rehabilitation), visitors begin to make a transition to a more intimate, personal story than the one presented downstairs. A large photo mural of miners descending into a mine shaft dominates one interior wall, thereby telegraphing a shift in emphasis from corporate and economic history to social and community history.

Exiting the elevator on the 2nd floor, visitors gain new perspective—quite literally—on Calumet, yesterday and today. Exhibits in the foyer (the historic dining room) encourage visitors to look outside the windows overlooking the industrial district.

### **Foyer / Dining Rom**

These exhibits (Ex. 20) also stage, simply and evocatively, the iconic artifacts that help visitors connect to the main story of “Risk and Resilience” in Calumet. The one-man drill, factory siren, Italian Hall doors, and powerful graphics about the 1913 strike and about recruiting Cornish miners telegraph the primary themes: labor history, corporate paternalism, and immigration and ethnicity. Concise text invites visitors to consider what brought people to the Keweenaw, what risks they took, and what events challenged their resilience.

Continuing the “treasure hunt” introduced on the 1st floor, a panel introducing the historic use of the 2nd floor by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) is located on the wall adjacent to the anteroom.

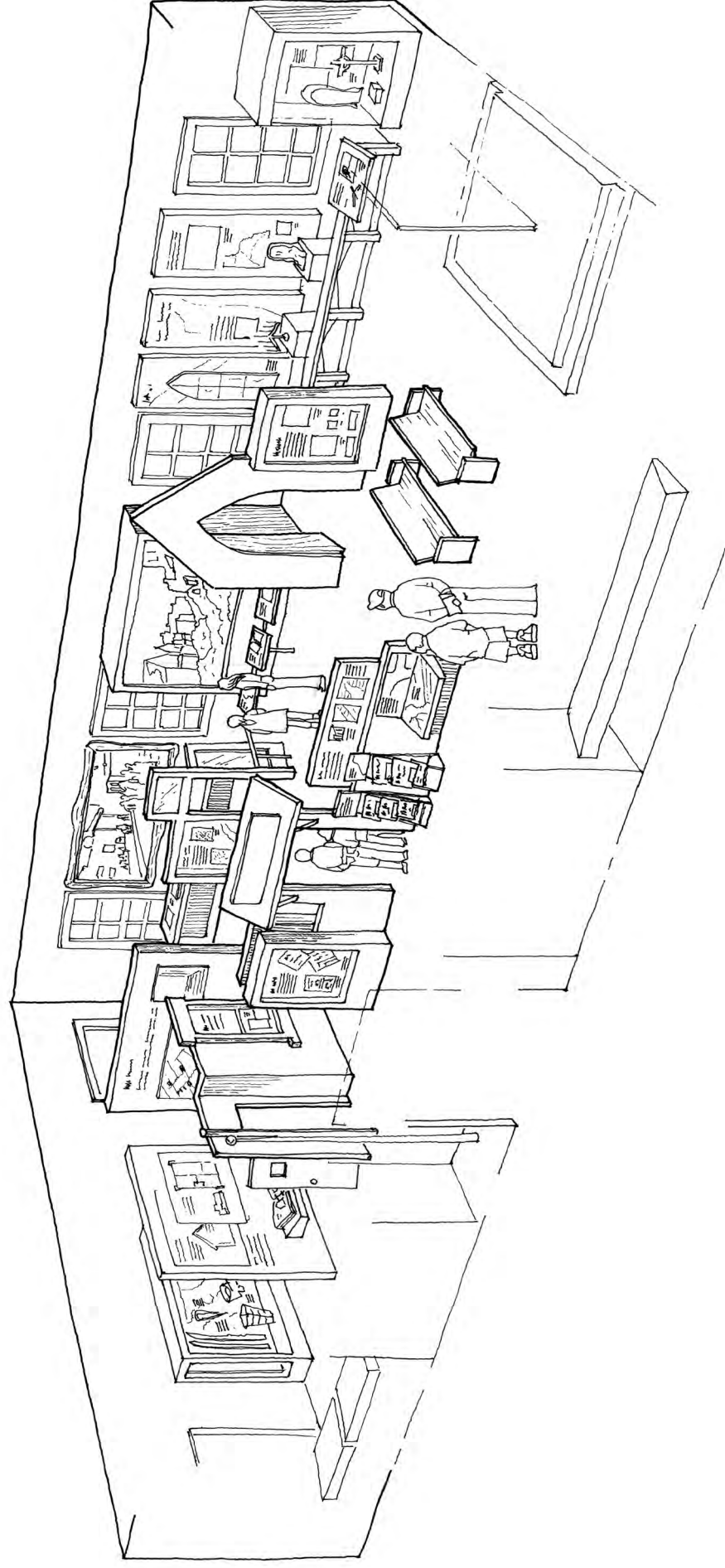
### **Main Room / Lodge Hall**

In the main exhibit space, abstract architectural elements—doorways, ticket windows, and storefronts—function as portals into issues that shaped daily life in Calumet and that remain relevant to most visitors today. These are not architectural façades, but rather key architectural elements that have been distilled to symbolic representation of the building form, functioning as iconic entrances to the exhibit themes. Finish materials such as copper laminate, glass, scrim, metal mesh, clearly signify that they are exhibit elements, not partial recreations of historic structures.

Partial stage sets, large photomurals, and other architectural elements that provide entrée into larger themes will be repeated throughout the exhibits in the main exhibit area on the 2nd floor, historically the lodge hall.

## SECOND FLOOR - RISK & RESILIENCE

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**Second Floor  
Main Hall**

In response to feedback provided by attendees at the Historians Roundtable, including Park participants, the proposed subject areas\* and associated spaces now include the following:

- 21.0 Depot: Immigration, Influx, and Exodus
- 22.0 Hospital: Healthcare and Social Control
- 23.0 Stage: Community Life in Calumet AV (5 Chapters)
- 24.0 Faith Communities: Churches and Chain Migration
- 25.0 Main Street Scrim: Streetscape and Saturday Night to Sunday Morning
- 26.0 Saloon: Working Men's Clubs and the Hidden Economy
- 27.0 Home: Domestic Life, Women, and the Private Economy
- 28.0 School: Corporate Paternalism, "Americanization," and Growing up in the Keweenaw
- 29.0 Social Networks: Fraternal Orders, Benevolent Societies, and Mutual Aid Societies
- 20.5 AV Program: Risk and Resilience—Reflections on Calumet

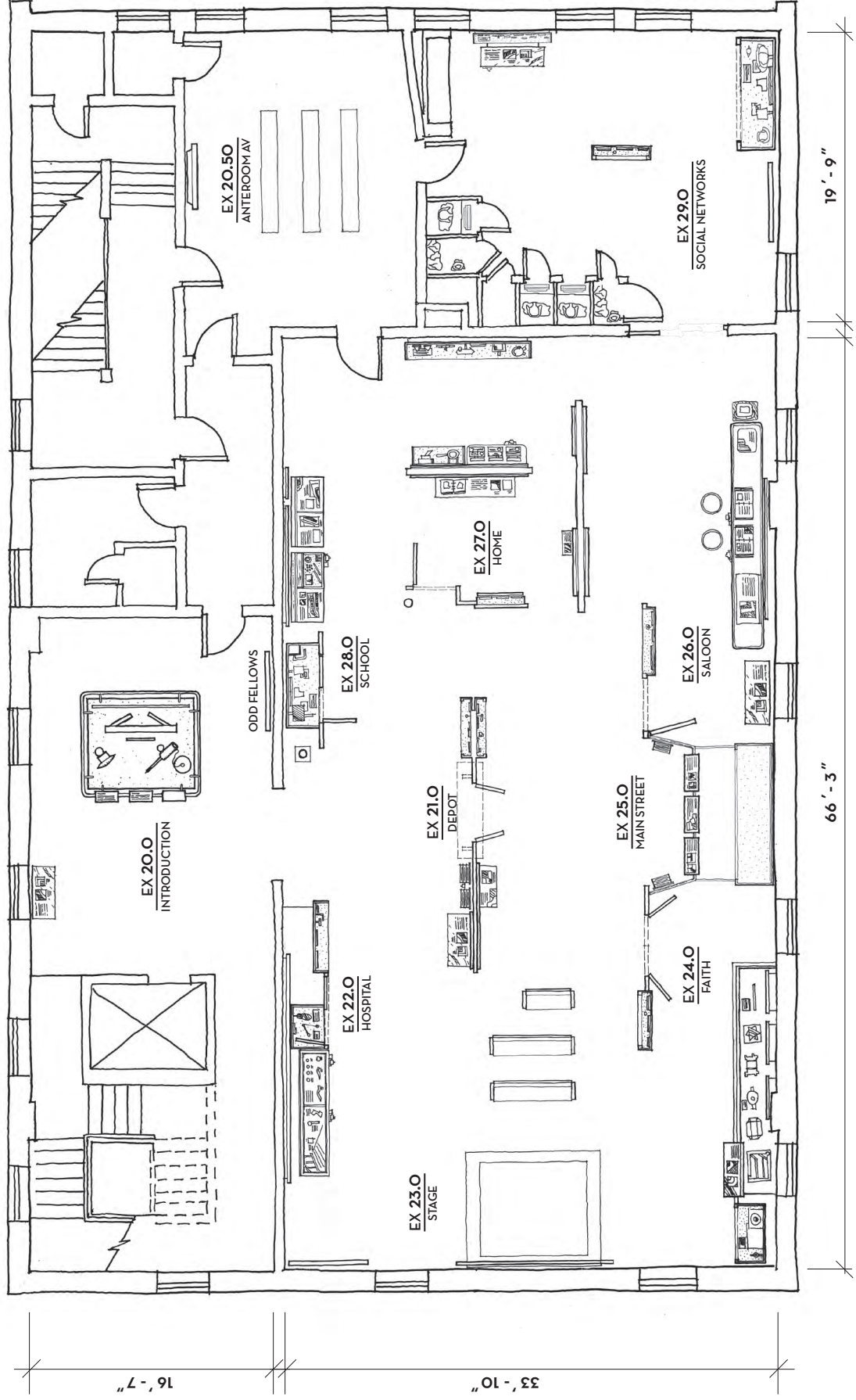
\*(Note: working titles only!)

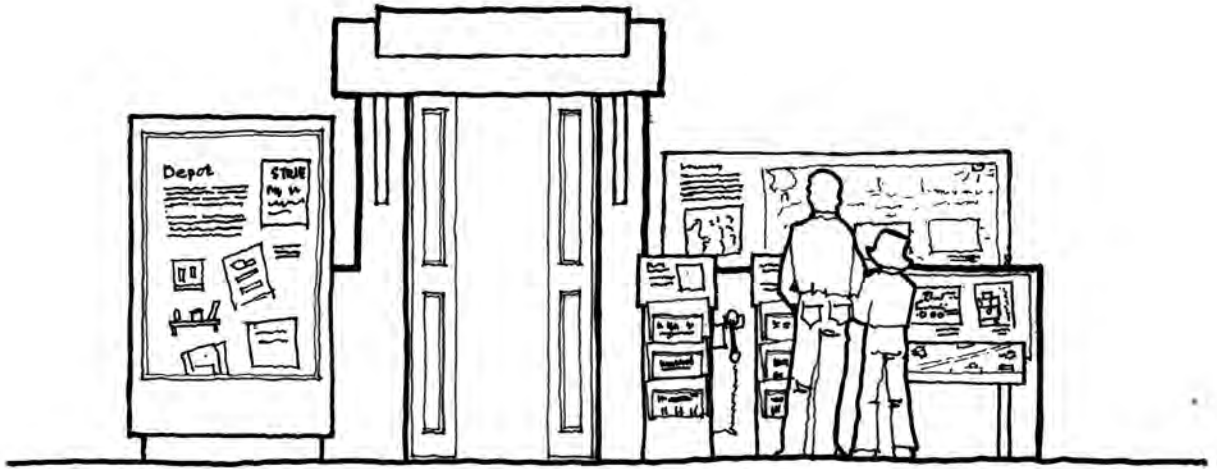


# SECOND FLOOR EXHIBIT PLAN

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SCALE: 0 5 10





### Exhibit 21.0 – Depot

As visitors enter the dining hall exhibits, they are welcomed to the centrally located Depot. “Calumet Junction” and other appropriate signs are hanging above. An introductory case—deep enough to contain interpretive graphics, ephemera, and small dimensional artifacts—provides an overview of the diversity and density of life in downtown Calumet during its heyday. A recurring graphic element makes specific connections to partner sites associated with the story of immigration and urbanization, such as the actual Depot, the Calumet Theater, and possibly the U.P. Firefighters Museum. This element will be placed in a similar location in each of the introductory elements to help guests plan visits to other sites.

A newsstand on the right hand side of the depot doorway features front pages of newspapers in multiple languages, reflecting key events in Calumet’s history, such as the 1913 strike, the Italian Hall tragedy, and mine closures from the 1960s to the 1980s. This kiosk also doubles as a universal design element, providing a listening station for audio descriptions of the associated exhibits. A large vertical panel uses a map and other interpretive graphics to showcase immigration and migration into the region, while a supporting reader rail interprets the story of urbanization and places Calumet in its proper historic context within the region—as a commercial hub and cultural center connected by street cars to other towns along the copper range.





### Exhibit 22.0 – Hospital

Following the pattern established by the Depot, the Hospital features an overhead iconic sign (in this case a + icon rather than verbiage) an introductory case, a doorway with an inset case, and a reader rail case containing artifacts. The featured partner site connections may include Coppertown, for the physician's office, and MTU, for its significant archival holdings. The main topics in this section are public health, healthcare, quality of life, and social services in Calumet, given the type of social control practiced by C&H. Visitors may reflect on the physical risks inherent in mining, and what it meant to family life when the main wage earner was injured or killed on the job. Relevant artifacts and graphics may include employment cards and badges, supporting photographs of hospitals and physicians, job-related and infant mortality rates, and the Quarantine Bulletin for a syphilis outbreak.

### Exhibit 23.0 – Stage

*"In this remote corner of Michigan, work and life and company and community were inextricably bound together."*

—Larry Lankton, Cradle to Grave

Adjacent to the Depot on the west wall, supported by the historic (but not from the period of significance) Stage is a slide-show style AV program. Benches provide seating for visitors who may want to watch one of five short documentaries. These play sequentially, in a loop, with ambient audio and brief title cards. An optional audio description can be transmitted through hand-held speakers on the benches. The five short chapters may include: sports and recreation; the 1913 strike and Christmas Eve tragedy; community events and parades; family life and home movies; and school and club performances. A photo mural of Agassiz Park, a company-sponsored picnic, or parade provides a backdrop in the northwest corner of the space adjacent to the stage.

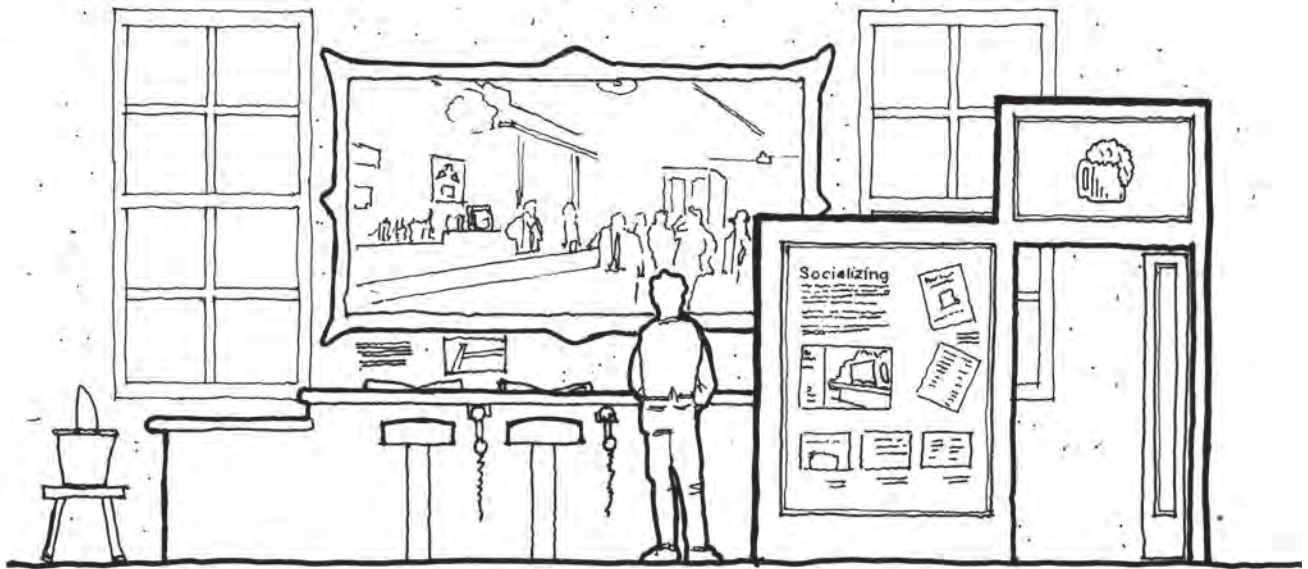


#### **Exhibit 24.0 – Faith**

As distinct from both the Depot and Hospital, Faith Communities gives visitors a chance to enter into a semi-enclosed area. To the right of the doorway is an introductory case containing a brief overview of chain migration and the role churches played in the lives of first-generation immigrants. This case also provides a clear connection to St. Anne's as a thematically relevant partner site, as well as a location to display appropriate ephemera, images, and dimensional artifacts. Inside the space, a series of artifacts (possibly including stained glass windows and other architectural fragments) reflect a range of denominations. Images of religious rituals and ceremonies such as baptisms, christenings, brides, weddings, and funerals will provide a human touch and connect to themes of family life and kinship. A stylized pew forms a reader rail. Here, as elsewhere, light ambient music will help create an appropriate mood and reflect a range of cultures and religions.

#### **Exhibit 25.0 – Main Street**

In between Faith Communities (Ex. 24.0) and the Saloon (Ex. 26.0) is the Main Street scrim, located between the windows on the south wall. A scrim cycles between a winter and spring scene of Main, or 5th Street. Supporting reader rails provide an opportunity to interpret other aspects of civic life—and the tension between Saturday nights at the saloon and Sunday mornings in the pew—such as the temperance movement, crime, and prohibition, and the hidden economy of prostitution, gambling, and rum-running.



**Exhibit 26.0 – Saloon**

The Saloon also has a doorway through which visitors enter, creating an inviting space for oral history listening stations, flipbooks of photos and menus, and other elements relating to community and ethnicity. A framed photograph—in the place where a mirror might usually be—features a photo mural of an historic saloon interior and provides supporting interpretation. The introductory case focuses on the theme that saloons functioned as “working men’s clubs,” particularly for single men who lived in boarding houses.



**Exhibit 27.0 – House**

Adjacent to the Saloon is an abstract Home space, which provides a thematic overview of domestic life and company housing, but is not representative of any single architectural style or socio-economic level. A framed window case provides an introductory overview, and a neutral exhibit wall partially encloses the space on the east side. Relevant partner sites mentioned here may include Hanka Homestead Museum, Laurium Manor, and the Finnish American Heritage Center.

Flipbooks, family photo albums, and large-scale graphics present a diverse picture of domestic life. One panel may interpret “back home,” or ties to countries of origin, and the fact that many immigrants returned home, or dreamed of doing so. A small dividing wall separates the front (parlor-like) space and the back (kitchen-like) space. In the kitchen-like area, topics such as women and the domestic economy and ethnic food ways are addressed. Nearby on the north wall are arrayed skis, boots and poles, ice skates, snowshoes, and fishing gear, and other objects and images that provide an opportunity to interpret recreation and resource use for non-mining activities, and to make connections to relevant partner sites, such as Houghton County Historical Society, the Copper Range Historical Museum, and Porcupine Mountain State Wilderness.



#### **Exhibit 28.0 – School**

As visitors walk through the west opening in the Home space, they approach the School (Ex. 28.0) section. Similarly to the Hospital area, this section does not have a semi-enclosed space, but is rather a free-standing scenic flat, comprised of cases, reader rails, and vertical photo mural panels. Supporting interpretation on corporate paternalism, “Americanization,” and growing up in the Keweenaw is provided through a variety of means, including flipbooks, flashcards, wall maps, and blackboard graphics.

## Exhibit 29.0 - Social Networks

*"It was a time when men across  
America felt called to build  
temples."*

— Will Moore, Historians  
Roundtable, January 2009

As visitors enter the doorway into the historic Robing Room, they walk into a space in which the exhibits make a minimal visual impact in the space, and in which the existing furniture, such as the closets, is used to maximum advantage. An introductory case provides an overview of the social services (death benefits, workers' compensation, etc.) provided by the fraternal orders, benevolent societies, and mutual aid societies in Calumet, and provides historic context for why ritual and fictive kinship relationships took on such importance in American life during the early 1900s. The closets are used to display fabric and other delicate artifacts from the Park collection relating to both the Odd Fellows and Masons. In one closet, a small flat-screen monitor plays a video interview with historian Will Moore, who helps demystify the symbolism and ritual use of garments and supporting Odd Fellows and Masonic ephemera. In another closet, guests may try on replica garments. Elsewhere in the room, supporting shadow box cases and framed panels reveal the wide variety of benevolent societies in Calumet.

## Exhibit 20.5 – Anteroom

Whether they enter the Anteroom directly from the dining room or from the lodge hall, visitors have a chance to slow down, reflect, perhaps take a seat. A large flat-screen monitor presents a 7- to 10-minute audiovisual program that consists of both historic footage and newly-produced interviews. The tone of the program is conversational, multi-faceted, and reflective, with both somber and celebratory moments. The themes of "Risk and Resilience" are used to tie Calumet's history to the present day.

## Third Floor

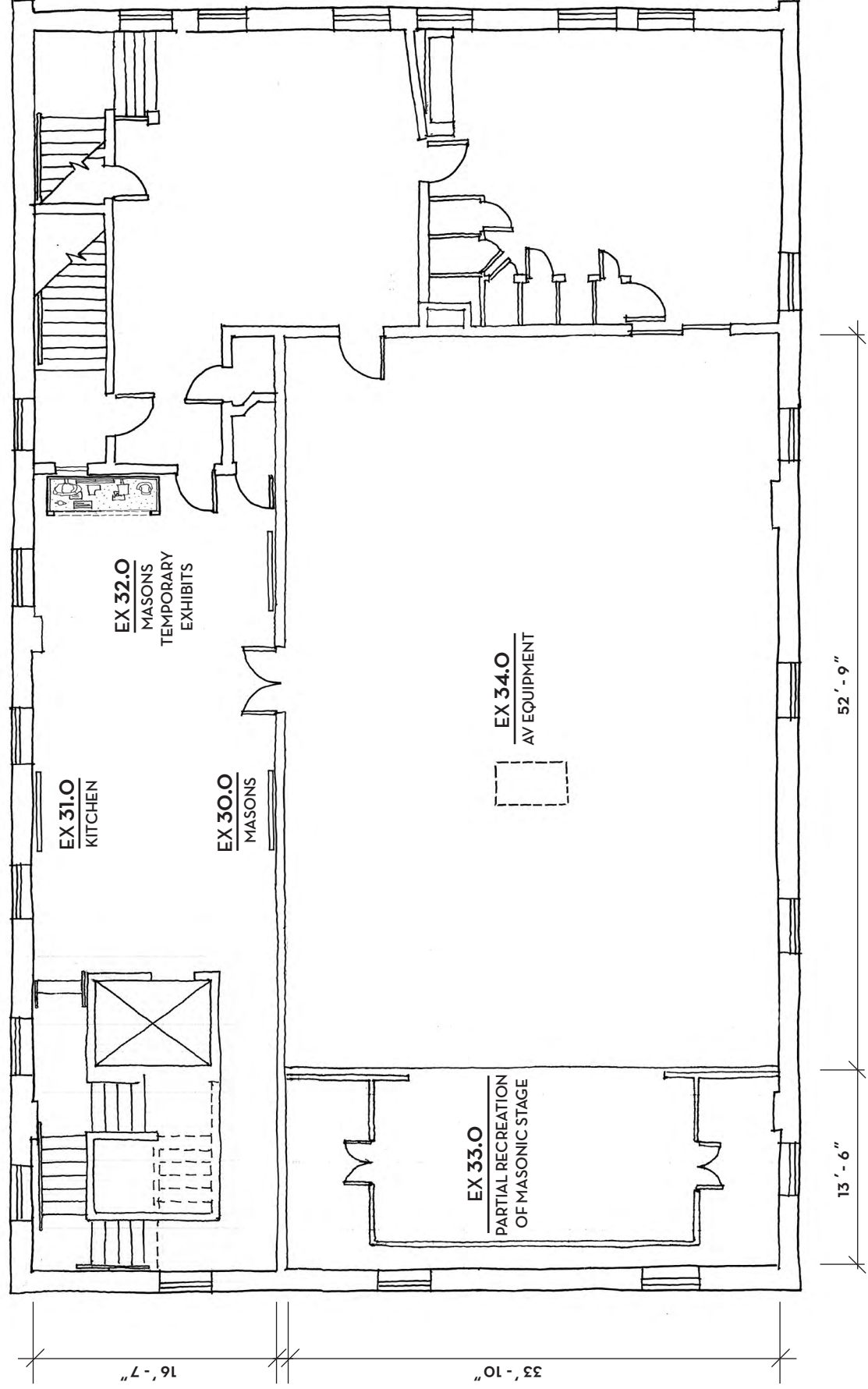
Echoing its historic function as a community space, the 3rd floor may be used by members of the Calumet community on a rental or reservation basis. Visitors to the 3rd floor will enjoy minimal exhibits about this historic use of the 3rd floor and brief interpretation about its simultaneous and primary use by the Masons.

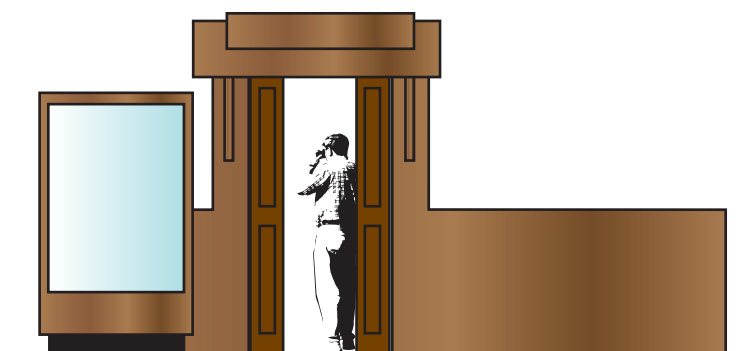


# THIRD FLOOR EXHIBIT PLAN

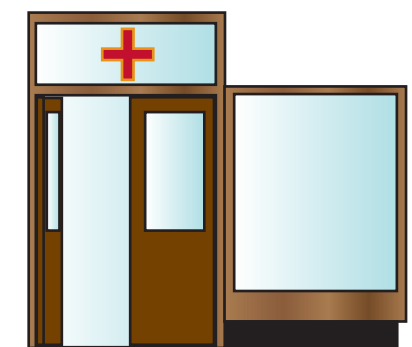
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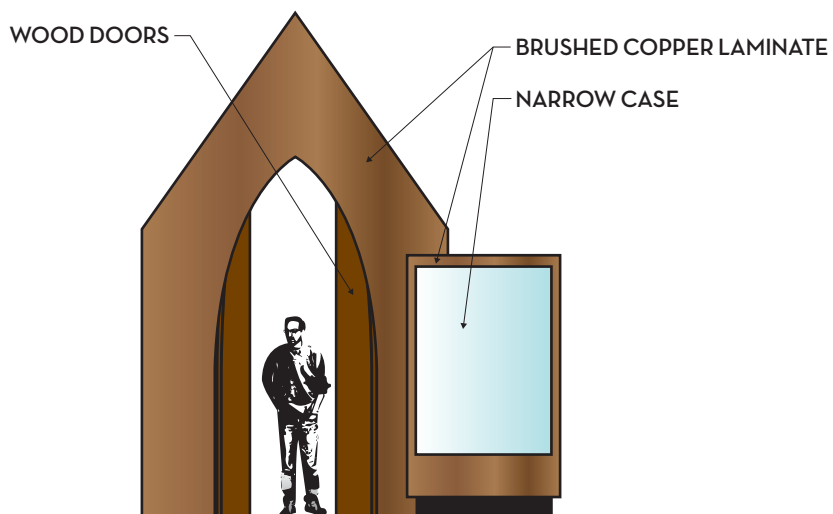




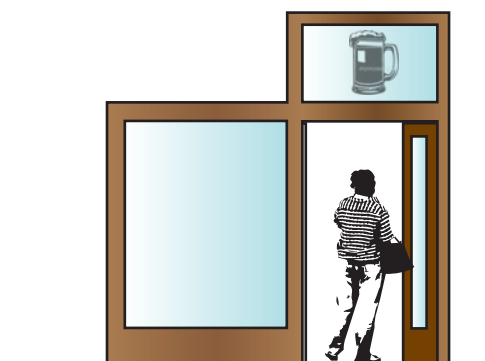
EX-21.O - DEPOT



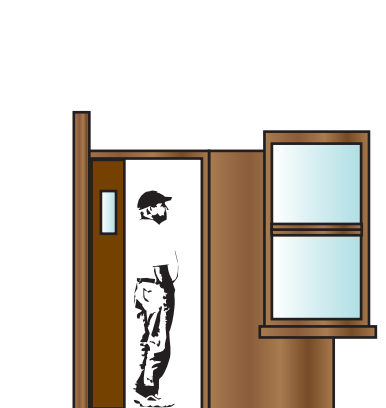
EX-22.O - HOSPITAL



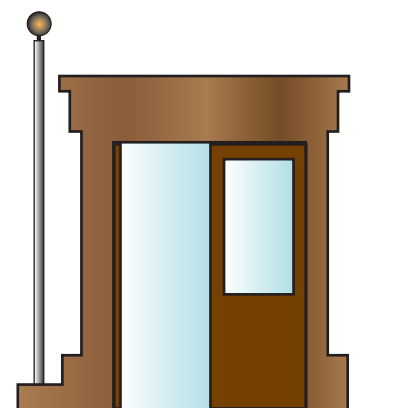
EX-24.O - FAITH



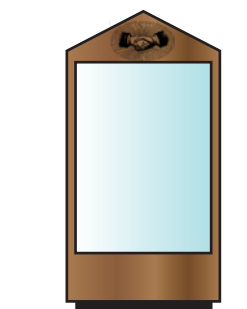
EX-26.O - SALOON



EX-27.O - HOME



EX-28.O - SCHOOL



EX-29.O - SOCIAL NETWORKS

SCALE: 3/16" = 1' - 0"



### Overview of Partner Site Connections

Partner Site	Connection Location
A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum	Ex. 09.0: Director's Office
Calumet Theater	Ex. 21.0: Depot
Copper Range Historical Museum	Ex. 27.0: Home and Domestic Life
Coppertown	Ex. 22.0: Hospital and Social Control
Houghton County HS	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Keweenaw County HS	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne's	Ex. 24.0: Faith Communities
Ontonagon County HS	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Adventure Mining Company	Ex. 09.0: Director's Office
Chassell Heritage Center	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Delaware Copper Mine	Ex. 09.0: Director's Office
Finnish American Heritage Center	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Ft. Wilkins Historic State Park	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Hanka Homestead Museum	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Laurium Manor Mansion Tours	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Old Victoria	Ex. 09.0: Director's Office
Porcupine Mt. State Wilderness	Ex. 27.0: Home / Recreation
Quincy Mine Tours	Ex. 09.0: Director's Office
U.P. Firefighters Memorial Museum	Ex. 21.0: Depot
Union Building	Throughout
Park Headquarters and Pay Shed	Ex. 22.0: Hospital and Social Control
Library	Ex. 28.0: School

### Facility Impact

As stated above, the biggest single impact on the historic fabric of the structure is a widened doorway between the 1st floor's front lobby and director's office. This impact emerged from the Value Analysis as part of the approved Scheme 2A.

Following the Value Analysis and as part of refining the design, Schematic II includes the following attributes:

- The exhibits on the 1st and 2nd floors occupy more linear wall space, primarily through removable interpretive exhibit panels
- The scale of architectural elements has been refined and reduced in size so they are not competing with the building interior

Following the Historians Roundtable, the significance of the stage and armory on the 3rd and 4th floors has become more apparent.

### Universal Design

In addition to adhering to code, OKO's design philosophy is to provide equivalent and meaningful access to exhibit themes and content. All of the exhibits on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors will be in keeping with both the spirit and the letter of the law in terms of compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act.

This Schematic II design includes general audio descriptions of the exhibits themselves, captions for audio-visual programs, wheelchair accessible oral history listening stations, and multiple tactile elements. In addition, OKO will apply principles of universal design in terms of legibility of typography, use of contrast in graphics, and visitor access.

The following summarizes elements featured in Section 8:

*"How the layout of the physical space and proposed exhibit elements follow the principles of Universal Design:"*

- All pathways, doorways, and passages between exhibit elements are wheelchair, stroller, and walker accessible
- No major element is off limits or difficult to access
- Graphics will be legible, clear, and compelling
- No single route through the upstairs exhibit signals that a visitor has erred in choosing a specific path through the exhibits
- The exhibits encourage open-ended learning
- Multiple modes of presentation—oral, written, visual, and tactile—are incorporated
- The exhibit elements themselves function as large-scale icons, or signs, quickly signaling content, scope and theme

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*“Major accessible features of the exhibition for individuals with mobility, visual, hearing, and learning impairments:”*

- A raised relief and media enhanced map in the initial lobby space
- Tactile elements in the Director’s Office exhibits, including raised relief tactile map of copper range communities
- Audio visual programs with bench seating, captions, and powerful visuals near the stage on the 2nd floor and in the Anteroom AV area
- Flipbooks enhancing oral history listening stations in the Saloon area

*“Specific Requirements for Visitors with Mobility Impairments:”*

- Elevator added as part of historic rehabilitation
- 1st floor accessible entrance added as part of historic rehabilitation
- Spacious passageways throughout
- Architectural Barriers Act-compliant height for tables, interactive stations, and reader rails
- Appropriate placement of all text and important signage

*“Specific Requirements for Visitors with Visual Impairments:”*

- Complementary visitor experiences for visitors with visual impairments to have equivalent access to themes and interpretation
- Multiple presentation modes—visual, auditory, and tactile—provide access to redundant content
- Audio descriptions of exhibits, including media
- Use of appropriate contrast in graphics and font sizes

*“Specific Requirements for Visitors who are Hard of Hearing or Deaf:”*

- Multiple presentation modes—visual, auditory, and tactile—provide access to redundant content
- Enhanced listening devices (such as T-coil compatible) may be incorporated in the news stands

*“Specific Requirements for Visitors with Learning Impairments:”*

- Based on feedback from and discussions during the Value Analysis, the exhibits are deliberately tailored to a variety of learning modes, including visual, kinesthetic, oral, spatial, and analytical
- Physical or kinetic learners have doorways, passages, etc. to signal transitions, and hands-on opportunities
- Visual learners have access to large photomurals, two major audiovisual elements, and a consistent hierarchy of how interpretive content is organized
- Maps about immigration, mine locations, resource deposits, and town sites appeal to spatial and analytical learners

The use and type of artifacts will depend upon the finalized schematic design. Based on the approach presented at this Schematic II phase, artifacts from both Park and partner collections may include:

Partner sites:

- Italian Hall doors (Coppertown)
- One-man drill (Coppertown)
- Mass copper piece (A. E Seaman Mineral Museum)
- Domestic life furnishings (Copper Range Historical Museum, Coppertown)
- Ethnic clothing (Finnish American Heritage Center)
- Paper ephemera relating to strike, public health, immigration (MTU, Finnish American Archives, and Houghton County HS)
- Building signs and architectural elements (Houghton County HS)

KEWE Park collections:

- Fraternal organization artifacts, including garments, scenic elements, and the “hoodwink” mask
- Miner’s boots, headlamps, lunch pails
- Family photo albums
- Diaries and letters
- Biographic information

See preliminary artifact and image wishlist appended to this document:

Content for the Union Building exhibits will be developed to align with Michigan State Content Guidelines for Grades 2 through 5. The following guidelines are in clear correlation with the proposed exhibits:

### **History**

- Living and Working Together:  
Use historical thinking to understand the past in the local community.
- Michigan History:  
Use historical thinking to understand the past in Michigan.
- United States History:  
Use historical thinking to understand the history of the United States in ...  
Colonization and Settlement.

### **Geography**

- Places and Regions:  
Understand how regions are created from common physical and human characteristics.
- Human Systems:  
Understand how human activities help shape the Earth's surface.
- Environment and Society:  
Understand the effects of human-environment interactions.

### **Economics**

- Market Economy:  
Use fundamental principles and concepts of economics to understand economic activity in a market economy.
- National Economy:  
Use fundamental principles and concepts of economics to understand economic activity in the United States.

### **Public Discourse / Citizenship**

- Persuasive Communication:  
Communicate a reasoned position on a public issue.
- Citizen Involvement:  
Act constructively to further the public good.

Preliminary Artifact and Image Wishlist

Visitor Outcomes



## PRELIMINARY ARTIFACT AND IMAGE WISHLIST

### 1ST FLOOR LOBBY: EXHIBITS 1.0 – 4.0

#### Reference Maps

1. Geologic map showing Lake Superior copper lode
2. Map of Copper Country region with all 19 partner sites
3. Map of historic mine locations and towns in Copper Country

#### Historic Photos

##### For Union Building Interpretation:

1. Union Building under construction
2. Union Building on opening day, or soon thereafter
3. Community events near Union Building (parade?)

##### For Park Unit Intro and Interpretation:

1. Iconic photos of Quincy Mine
2. Iconic photos of C&H Mines
3. Iconic photos of Main Street/ 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Downtown Calumet

##### For Historic Site Interpretation:

1. Contemporary and modern photos of partner sites:
  - a. Calumet Theater
  - b. Copper Range district
  - c. Coppertown
  - d. St. Anne's
  - e. Quincy Mine
  - f. Chassell Heritage Center
  - g. Delaware Copper Mine
  - h. Finish American Heritage Center
  - i. Ft Wilkins Historic State Park
  - j. Hanka Homestead Museum
  - k. Laurium Manor Mansion Tours
  - l. Old Victoria
  - m. U.P. Firefighters Memorial Museum\*

#### Helpful Background Information

1. Summary of which themes/topics align best with each partner site

## 1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR COMMERCIAL SPACE: EXHIBITS 5.0 – 7.0

### Reference Maps

1. Sanborn map, c. 1895-1900, showing commercial district
2. Sanborn map, c. 1895-1900, showing residential district(s)
3. Birds eye views of Calumet/Red Jacket, c. 1895-1900

### Historic Photos

#### For commercial use interpretation

1. Keweenaw Printing Co. (light industrial in commercial district)
2. Bank
3. Post Office
4. Beauty parlor, other later commercial tenants

#### Broader role in community and upstairs usages

1. Any photos/documents showing community events upstairs?
2. Possible parade photo in front of or near Union Building? Photo celebrating opening on Union Building? Or early anniversary?

#### Historic Downtown Calumet

1. Tinted postcards showing 5<sup>th</sup> Street / Main
2. Historic photos of downtown partner sites:
  - a. St. Anne's
  - b. Calumet Theater
  - c. Michigan House
  - d. U.P. Firefighters Memorial Museum
  - e. Italian Hall

**1ST FLOOR BANK DIRECTOR'S OFFICE: EXHIBIT 9.0**

**Artifacts:**

1. Mass copper
2. Ethnographic artifact showing use of copper by American Indians
3. Pots and pans
4. Copper wire
5. Early electric motor for household appliance
6. Shell casings
7. Pennies
8. Cladding for ships
9. Substitute for carbon paper from sands

**Photos:**

1. Quincy Mine display at 1893 Columbian Exposition
2. C&H display at 1893 Columbian Exposition

**Documents:**

1. Copper price index for 1860 to 1960
2. Broadside / advertisements for Lake Superior copper
3. Trade magazines? Showing boosterism of C&H?
4. Posters for the 1893 World's Fair
5. Bird's eye view of Copper Country, c. 1890
6. Any local evidence of impact of 1893 depression? 1873 panic?

**Maps:**

1. American Indian trade routes for native copper
2. Railroad map, c. 1890, showing linkages between rail lines, mineral resources, and mining towns

## **2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR EXHIBITS / DINING ROOM: EXHIBIT 20.00**

### **20.0 Risk and Resilience: Introductory Exhibits**

#### **Artifacts / Graphics:**

1. Mine siren or whistle
2. One-man drill, c. 1910
3. Shipping manifest, recruitment poster, or other immigration document
4. Italian Hall doors

#### **Background information:**

Need some snappy facts to generate thought-provoking statements that will make visitors want to learn more about the risks people took and the resilience they cultivated and demonstrated, i.e.:

#### **Corporate paternalism**

1. C&H employed [x] men, [x] women, shipped [x] pounds of copper, and generated [x] revenues for shareholders.
2. In the area near Calumet, [x] families depended upon C&H for paychecks, shelter, education, and healthcare. Learn how workers benefited from and were controlled by C&H.

#### **Labor history**

1. Between 1850 and 1950, more than [x] men extracted [x] tons of copper rock from the Keweenaw.
2. In 1860, a crew of [x] could extract [x] tons per day; by 1910, new technology cut the workforce in half and [doubled] productivity. Discover what this meant to the workers.

#### **Immigration**

1. In 1890, Calumet had a majority foreign-born population.
2. [X] people from [x] countries and regions arrived in this region between [date] and [date]. Find out how these laborers made community in the Copper Country.

### **21.0 Depot: Immigration, Influx, and Exodus**

#### **Artifacts:**

1. Rail station sign(s) such as “Calumet Junction” at HCHS
2. Trunks or suitcases (props)
3. Streetcar tickets, maps, or destination signs

#### **Graphics / Documents:**

1. Map of street car system, mine locations, to put Calumet in context

2. Playbill or photo of Calumet Theater in heyday
3. Newspapers in multiple languages (e.g. "Strike" front pages)
4. Naturalization papers, passports, or other immigrant records to show influx
5. Photographs of mine closures, mineshaft house implosions, etc.

## 22.0 Hospital: Healthcare and Social Control

### Artifacts:

1. Employee badges (MTU and KEWE collections)
2. Bath house tickets

### Graphics / Documents:

1. Photographs of physicians, hospitals, healthcare facilities
2. "Syphilis Quarantine" poster
3. Employment cards at MTU (perhaps a flipbook)

### Background information:

1. Work-related injury and mortality statistics
2. Infant mortality statistics
3. Workers' compensation and disability case info
4. Biographic profile of a company doctor
5. Case history of a family whose main wage earner became disabled

## 23.0 Stage: Community Life in Calumet AV

### Photographs / Documents:

1. Sports and recreation
2. The 1913 strike and Christmas Eve tragedy
3. Community events and parades
4. Family life and home movies
5. School, community, and club theatrical performances

### Archival Film:

1. Home movies
2. Newsreels
3. Industrials (if relevant)

## 24.0 Faith Communities: Churches and Chain Migration

### Artifacts:

1. Architectural element(s), such as stained glass windows, building adornment from multiple denominations

### Photographs / Documents:

1. Rituals and ceremonies such as weddings, funerals, baptisms, first communions, etc.

2. Evidence of sponsoring a family, or welcoming new immigrants

Maps:

1. Map of the “city of steeples:” locations and names of churches to reflect ethnic diversity

Background information:

1. How did churches provide a “social safety net” unmet by other sources?
2. How did churches participate in chain migration?
3. How did C&H promote establishing of certain faith institutions over others?

25.0 Main Street Scrim

Photographs

1. View down Main Street in winter
2. View down Main street in summer

Artifacts / Documents

1. Evidence of local enforcement of prohibition, if any
2. Local temperance movement ephemera, articles
3. “Crime sheet” police report bulletin in local newspaper(s)
4. Documentary evidence on prohibition, gambling
5. Finnish knives used in bar fights (verify)

Background information:

1. How did C&H control local law enforcement (not just during strike)

26.0 Saloon: Working Men’s’ Clubs and the Hidden Economy

Artifacts:

1. Evidence of grow-up play: dart board, billiard balls, cues, cards, etc.
2. Beer pail? Stills, copper-lined suitcase, other rum-running stuff

Photographs / Documents:

1. Saloon interiors
2. Menus, various eras and ethnicities
3. Neighborhood bulletin board stuff – business cards, advertisements, job wanted, positions available, etc.

Background information:

1. Oral histories for listening stations

27.0 Home: Domestic Life, Women, and the Private Economy

Artifacts:

1. Lunch pails
2. Cookbooks, family recipe cards, various ethnic food ways

3. Butter churn? Water bucket? Laundry wringer? A hands-on deal
4. Clothing on clothes line?
5. Skis, poles, boots and other outdoor recreation items

Photographs / Documents:

1. Views of home interiors, various socio-economic levels
2. Views of gardens, backyards, and porches
3. Women, children, extended families, boarders
4. Blueprints of company houses, various socio-economic levels
5. Family photos – some showing the old country (i.e. Nara family home)
6. Newspapers, postcards from “back home”
7. Ephemera related to the strike, how it hit home, so to speak
8. Grocery bill next to pay stub: getting by, private economy

28.0 School: Corporate Paternalism, “Americanization,” and Growing up in the Keweenaw

Artifacts:

1. Artifacts relating to acculturation for first-generation students
2. School yearbooks
3. Artifacts relating to school sports teams, newspapers, clubs

Photographs / Documents:

4. Views of school interiors, various grade levels

Background info:

1. How do the schools C&H built reflect its needs and values?

**2ND FLOOR EXHIBITS / ROBING ROOM, STAGE, & ANTEROOM**

29.0 Social Networks: Fraternal Orders, Benevolent Societies, and Mutual Aid Societies

Artifacts:

1. Hoodwink mask (KEWE collection)
2. IOOF and Masonic cloaks, capes, and hats (KEWE collection)
3. MacNaughton’s Masonic hat (HCHS)
4. Ribbons, ribbons, and more ribbons: multiple organizations
5. Replica garments for “dress up” closet
6. China (possibly) from Lake Linden lodge

Photographs / Documents:

1. Ephemera from Italian mutual aid society (paper program)
2. IOOF framed poster: “Our Mission” (KEWE collection)



3. Finnish women's society poster, Order of Eastern Star ephemera, etc.
4. More photographs of clubs meeting in Union Building
5. More photographs relating to local lodges of IOOF and Masons
6. M. C. Lilly catalog of fraternal order uniforms

## 20.5 AV Program: Risk and Resilience—Reflections on Calumet

Film footage:

1. Archival footage, including video interviews, industrials, etc.

### **3<sup>RD</sup> FLOOR EXHIBITS**

- 30.0 Union Building History / Masons
  - Community Use of 3<sup>rd</sup> floor space
- 31.0 Historic Kitchen
  - Women's Auxiliaries
  - Centrality of food in rituals
- 33.0 Stage
- 34.0 AV Equipment

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## Visitor Outcomes

We have modified the objectives summarized in the Project Brief (September 8, 2008) to be in alignment with the desired visitor outcomes as outlined in the Front-End Evaluation Plan. These will continue to be refined and revisited throughout the design planning process.

### **1. Intellectually, visitors will**

- Place the rich history copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula in its proper place in U.S history.
- Recognize that Calumet was a prominent example of corporate paternalism during the mining era and that it still exists today.
- Realize the relationship between communities and resource-extraction industries at the time and how changes in the industry affected all levels of a community; as well, visitor will consider how current issues (21st century) resonate in many ways with the issues interpreted in the exhibition.
- Reflect on landscape modification and resource use in the Calumet context (a) during the industrial period from 1890-1920 (?) and (b) today as a significant cultural resource.
- Consider a variety of social and environmental values (e.g., economic viability, natural beauty, continuity of community, corporate paternalism, history/heritage preservation) that may change over time given a number of factors, some of which exist in tension with each other at certain times in history
- Consider the role of fraternal benevolent societies in Calumet (e.g., how they fulfilled social, economic, safety net functions), and distinguish between these benevolent societies and fraternal orders.
- Recognize the use of the Union Building as a community space, as a reflection of corporate paternalism (as used by fraternal orders), and as a bridge between company and community
- Recognize that the term Union (in Union Building) did not signify labor union.
- Describe the role of labor organizations and labor strikes in the rise and fall of this company town.
- Describe the role of ethnicity and immigration in the development of and life in Calumet - as a company town at the turn of the 20th century and today.

### **2. Socially, visitors will**

- Feel safe in articulating and discussing their reactions and feelings with others regarding controversial stories (i.e. 1913 strike with different viewpoints).
- Interact inter-generationally and inter-culturally in their explorations of the exhibition and the region.
- Engage, with local residents, in discussion of the stories of Copper Country.

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### **3. Emotionally, visitors will**

- Appreciate the long-lasting effects that copper mining has had on this area (specifically) and how extraction industries (in general) can affect communities/societies at-large.
- Feel a sense of awe and respect for the people, the place, and the process (mining) that converged here at the turn of the century.
- Reflect on the changing perceptions of diversity (and race) over time, and in this place.
- Reflect on the similarities and differences in perceptions about immigration then and now; how immigration related to the mining work force of yesteryear and how it is still part of our lives today in terms of prejudice, struggle for acceptance, contributions to community, etc)
- Reflect on how (and why) a community under the influence of corporate paternalism compares to their own community today.

### **4. Physically, visitors will**

- Successfully and easily find their way around the exhibition
- Feel confident in engaging with the exhibit components designed to encourage active physical and intellectual interaction.
- Explore the area (the building exhibits as well as other park sites and heritage partner sites) in a responsible and respectful manner.
- Explore the interpretive areas in all seasons
- Successfully and safely explore the region and its historic resources related to copper mining.
- Find their way to other NPS sites and partner heritage sites but clearly distinguish which sites are on public property and which are located on private property.